

# Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 34  
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 4, 1924



Jessie Collet, Candidate for Congress

Democratic and La Follette Tickets

Second District of Pennsylvania

# Feminist Notes

## Women Co-operatives

ON September 9th and 10th women co-operatives, representing Australia, England, Belgium, Ireland, France, Scotland, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and the United States, were in conference at Ghent to make plans to strengthen the co-operative movement.

## Japanese Women Do Coolie Labor

WOMEN coolies in Japan share the crude manual labor of the men, while they are still largely barred from the more important positions, comments a correspondent from Tokio.

The correspondent writes:

"The custom of permitting women to work at the most disagreeable manual labor contrasts strangely with the refusal to admit Japanese women of cultivated talents to important posts in the civic life of the country.

"At Moji, a port at the western entrance of the Inland Sea, one of the sights for the tourists has been, and still is, the line of little women with their skirts tucked up, or more often, wearing the tight-fitting trousers of the male coolie, passing coal in baskets from a barge up to the giant steamer that towers above them. It is a sight that usually rouses indignation.

"As the trains of Japan speed through the islands, women are seen standing knee-deep in the muck of the rice paddies, working side by side with their husbands and sons. In the cities, when a new building is to be erected, the gang of pile drivers includes many women."

## Women's Progress In New Zealand

AN amendment to the Justices of the Peace Act to grant women appointments as justices was recently sent for the third time to the Legislative Council by the New Zealand House of Representatives.

## The Woman In Industry

IN the August issue of *The Woman's Leader* (England) is an article by Elizabeth Abbott on the problems confronting women in industry. She writes:

to get what other people think good for her. Who are the 'other people'? They are the mass of the public, who because, presumably, they were forced to think practically about the work of women during the war, have, in relaxation, thought sloppily ever since: they are the big trade organizations—kind to sentimentality individually, but in the mass fearful of the unfettered competition of women: they are men—who look upon industry as their function and the well-paid occupations (whether light or heavy) as their sacred preserve: they are women who are obsessed by party views.

"What are the facts? War-time experience proved the capacity of women as skilled workers in a hundred and one occupations that had been closed to them; with restrictions as to overtime and night work removed they undertook work that had been looked upon as far too heavy for them, and then their health improved rather than deteriorated; given adequate nutrition (which they had because for the first time their wages reaches and passed subsistence level) they showed even better health and physical vigor in some of the more active occupations than in the sedentary ones. In some of the lighter work and in repetition work their skill and their output exceeded the men's. And yet that war-time experience seems to have been nothing but waste as far as any really substantial improvement in the position of women in industry is concerned."

## The Woman's Party Candidates

### MRS. JESSIE COLLET, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT—2nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

TICKET—Democratic and La Follette.

OPPONENT—George S. Graham, Republican.

VOTING POPULATION—36,862 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.

MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Graham's majority in 1922 was 26,078.

### MRS. JENNIE DORNBLUM, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT—3rd Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

TICKET—La Follette.

OPPONENTS—Harry C. Ransley, Republican.

Edward P. Carroll, Democrat.

VOTING POPULATION—39,185 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.

MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Ransley's majority in 1922 was 26,931.

### MISS ANNA VAN SKITE, Pottstown, Pa.

DISTRICT—9th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

TICKET—Prohibition.

OPPONENTS—Henry W. Watson, Republican.

C. William Freed, Democrat.

Elmer H. Young, Socialist.

VOTING POPULATION—51,838 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.

MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Watson's majority in 1922 was 12,266.

### MRS. DAISY DETTERLEIN, Lancaster, Pa.

DISTRICT—10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

TICKET—La Follette.

OPPONENTS—William W. Greist, Republican.

Frank C. Musser, Democrat.

VOTING POPULATION—63,562 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.

MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Greist's majority in 1922 was 3,528.

### MRS. ELIZABETH R. CULBERTSON, Meadville, Pa.

DISTRICT—29th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

TICKET—Prohibition and La Follette.

OPPONENTS—Milton W. Shreve, Republican.

Edward M. Murphy, Democrat.

G. F. Burger, Socialist.

VOTING POPULATION—32,333 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.

MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Shreve's majority in 1922 was 5,753.

"It is quite true that the trend of social legislation is all in the same direction—the mitigation of bad conditions. But it is difficult to discover any definite indication of an intention to treat men and women alike in the matter of industrial regulations. The Factories Bill still retains all the old differential treatment for women. The industrial man, in short, is safe to get what he wants. The industrial woman is safe

to get what other people think good for her. Who are the 'other people'? They are the mass of the public, who because, presumably, they were forced to think practically about the work of women during the war, have, in relaxation, thought sloppily ever since: they are the big trade organizations—kind to sentimentality individually, but in the mass fearful of the unfettered competition of women: they are men—who look upon industry as their function and the well-paid occupations (whether light or heavy) as their sacred preserve: they are women who are obsessed by party views.

auspices of the New York Business and Professional Women's Clubs. There were more than 150 "Result Booths," showing how women have demonstrated their earning ability and activity in all lines of work and in the professions. At this exhibit the Woman's Party was represented and served as a distributing center for information on the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign.

## Woman's Activities Exhibit

A "WOMAN'S Activities" Exhibit was held in New York City the week of September 22d under the

# Defeat Graham

## He Is Against Equal Rights For Women

**T**HAT is the slogan of the Woman's Party in the campaign against Mr. Graham in the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Jessie Collet, the Woman's Party candidate is running against him.

Mr. Graham has been one of the sternest, most unbending opponents of all feminist issues. He was hostile to the Woman Suffrage Amendment. He is now hostile to the Equal Rights Amendment.

While the Woman's Party is conducting an intensive campaign in Pennsylvania for all of the five Woman's Party candidates, the crux of the entire movement is in Mr. Graham's district.

Mr. Graham has held his seat in the House of Representatives for sixteen years and in that time has voted against or remained silent on almost every forward measure that has come before the House. He opposed the Woman Suffrage Amendment in Congress when he was a member of the Judiciary Committee. In that capacity he played an important part in blocking the amendment. Now he is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in his position as chairman has blocked the Equal Rights Amendment ever since its introduction last session.

**O**N measures of general interest showing his attitude on forward-looking legislation he has voted as follows:

He opposed the Prohibition Amendment and voted against it. Though he voted for the additional judgeship bill which is favorable to prohibition, he has either voted against or registered no vote on all other measures helping prohibition. He voted to weaken the provisions of the Volstead Act.

He was paired against the Maternity and Infancy bill. He voted against the Child Labor Amendment. His attitude on labor legislation is considered hostile to labor's interest. He failed to support

the bill to create a Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

Mrs. Collet, who is opposing him on the Democratic and La Follette tickets, is the direct antithesis of Mr. Graham. She is a strong feminist and has campaigned actively for feminist measures. The Equal Rights Amendment takes a prominent place in her platform. She is ready and eager to make a fight for women's interests in Congress.

**I**N view of her staunch feminist attitude and the long opposition of Mr. Graham to the interests of women, many women from distant parts of the country, as well as from her own state, have sent in offers of help. Some have sent subscriptions to help defray the expense of the campaign. Others who are able to give the time and have the speaking ability are offering their personal services. Many letters of good cheer and encouragement have been received. A typical one comes from Mary Van Casteel of Garrett Park, Md., chairman of the Student's Council of the Woman's Party, who offers her services particularly for campaigning against Mr. Graham. She writes:

"Dear Miss Paul—

"Would you like me to go to Philadelphia to campaign for Mrs. Collet? If we could concentrate our forces and beard the Graham in his lair! Of course, our chance is pretty slim, but this is a year of unexpected things, and one never knows what may be accomplished by a spirited campaign. Look at 'Ma' Ferguson.

"There is something so plucky about a woman's storming a hitherto impregnable stronghold that can't help but fire the public imagination. If we can elect her, can't you see the headlines: 'Woman's Party, Disdaining to Try to Win Graham Over to Their Cause, Ousts Him from His Own Sanctuary!' The Amendment would go through next session; there isn't a Congressman who would dare

stand out against it—he'd be too afraid of what we'd do to him.

"If you want me to go, I can go whenever you like.

"Yours sincerely, and with good wishes,

"MARY VAN CASTEEL."

**M**R. GRAHAM has not only failed to support the interests of his women constituents in Congress—he has failed to represent his district adequately in any way because of his failure to vote on a great number of important measures.

Mr. Graham is shown as "not voting" on many important measures. One of the most striking features of his whole service in Congress has been his absentee record. This has been checked up from the roll calls and quorum calls of the *Congressional Record* from the beginning of his service until the close of the present session, and shows conclusively and officially his continued absence from the House.

The following figures are illuminating:

|                 | Quorum Calls |        | Roll Calls |                |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|------------|----------------|
|                 | Ans.         | Absent | Voted      | Failed to Vote |
| 63rd Congress.. | 19           | 155    | 57         | 212            |
| 64th Congress.. | 9            | 72     | 51         | 67             |
| 65th Congress.. | 39           | 144    | 81         | 187            |
| 66th Congress.. | 37           | 213    | 53         | 269            |
| 67th Congress.. | 46           | 121    | 84         | 198            |
| 68th Congress.. | 31           | 49     | 38         | 84             |
| Totals.....     | 181          | 754    | 364        | 1017           |

In brief, out of a total of 2316 quorum and roll calls, Mr. Graham answered 545.

There is a record of only one "leave of absence" having been granted to Mr. Graham. On July 15, 1913, by unanimous consent, the House granted him leave of absence for two months on account of illness.

Mr. Graham has failed continually in this respect in the discharge of the official duties of his position, and has failed to represent the people who elected him. They have practically been unrepresented in Congress.

## Married Woman's Name

**F**OLLOWING the action of the Department of the Interior in holding that married women must take their husband's name in the Government service comes the statement of the State Department to the effect that a married woman must use her husband's name in securing a passport and that no passport will be issued to a married woman in her own name.

According to this position of the State Department, no matter how well known a woman may be by her maiden name as a writer, or an explorer, or musician,

or what-not, no matter how valuable an asset this name may be to her, when she fares abroad she must go under her husband's name or else stay in this country. Fancy Madame Melba traveling as Mrs. Armstrong! Or. Madame Nordica as Mrs. ———, was it Smith or Brown? So little did it mean that it has escaped memory.

The Woman's Party stands for the right of a married woman to retain her own name after marriage if she desires to do so. The "Declaration of Principles"

adopted by the Woman's Party states:

"That a woman shall no longer be required by law or custom to assume the name of her husband upon marriage, but shall have the same right as a man to retain her own name after marriage."

In accordance with the Declaration, the Woman's Party is making an effort to secure a reversal of the position of the State Department on this matter.

# Equal Rights



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Mary Winsor

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## MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Annual Dues.....       | \$10.00    |
| Associate Members..... | \$1.00     |
| Founders.....          | \$100.00   |
| Life Members.....      | \$1,000.00 |
| Endowers.....          | \$5,000.00 |
| Sustainers.....        | \$5,000.00 |

## OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of  
women.

## THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights  
throughout the United States  
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce  
this article by appropriate legislation"

[ Senate Joint Resolution Number 21. ]  
[ House Joint Resolution Number 75. ]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,  
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.  
Introduced in the House of Representatives,  
December 13, 1923,  
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

## Who Would Be Free

JOHN RUSKIN once said, "The greatest contribution that anyone can make to his time is to see something clearly and to tell it to others in plain language." One of the most precious heritages of the human race is the high idealism, fitly framed in trenchant phrases, that has flamed into being from time to time in the long quest for human liberty. One phrase that should be forever inscribed in the hearts of all American women is indicated by the caption at the head of this column, "*Who would be free himself must strike one blow.*" Liberty is not a possession that can be given us by another. It is a good that we ourselves alone can win, for it is a quality of the heart, the soul, an emanation of the spirit which robes itself in such mundane symbolism as the ballot, but which is independent of it.

Shackles on wrist and ankle cannot transform the free man or the free woman into a slave; neither can the easy gift of the franchise remove the yoke from the spirits of those who are not in their hearts free. In this country today we witness the strange and saddening picture of a people that has in large measure disfranchised itself. No tyrant denies them the right to vote, but supinely they have permitted this consummate power to fall from their hands. They do not register, they do not interest themselves in the affairs of government, they float idly with the tide, regardless alike of the powers of good and evil which strive together for the control of humanity's destinies.

It is in regard to these slackers in the fight for human justice that we address our readers today. It may readily be assumed that all members of the National Woman's Party have fulfilled their duty as citizens of the United States by registering to vote, but there are many other women, as there are men, who have failed in this important undertaking. Many of these people do not understand the intimate association of government with their daily lives, and it remains for us to interpret to them the significance of the present campaign.

The potential power of women in public affairs can never be realized while they fail to vote. Especially in those localities where women have entered the lists as candidates every effort should be made to poll the woman's vote. House to house canvasses, a careful inspection of the poll books, will expose a condition that needs to be corrected before election day.

The men are only too willing to permit the women to fall into the category of a "stay-at-home" vote. It remains for the women themselves to arouse their sisters to a full sense of their responsibility.

There is no doubt in the world but that the Women for Congress campaign can succeed if the woman's vote is actually polled on election day. From the candidates themselves comes the call for help in the women's registration. This is the first step, the most important step in the struggle.

If we but make it clear to the women of this country that upon their active participation in politics depend such overwhelming questions as war and peace, temperance, morality, their own quite practical rights and the welfare of their children, the number of women registered will far exceed the men. It is the women who understand who must act as the interpreters; it is we who must strike the blow, for vision is not granted to all alike and the success of the Women for Congress campaign rests upon a greatly augmented women's registration.

# One of the Woman's Party Candidates

**A** SLENDER, wiry person of rather frail build, with a sweet smile and gentle, unassuming manner, walked in upon the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS Headquarters at Westport, New York, in August when the National Woman's Party was in the midst of excited preparations for the influx of delegates. In a shy manner she asked for the Woman's Party literature, and one of the members began to explain to her the Equal Rights Amendment and to bespeak her interest in it.

Suddenly this member realized that she was no longer expounding the virtues of the Amendment to a possible convert. She had herself become a listener while the little woman, with eyes bright and face intent, was making practical application of the Amendment and giving reasons why it should be passed. A moment for recollecting of scattered wits, and the question came:

"But who are you, that you know all about this matter even as you come to ask about it?"

"Oh, I'm Mrs. Collet," was the reply, "and I am running for Congress in Pennsylvania."

And that was Mrs. Jessie L. Collet's introduction to the Westport Headquarters, where in the course of her few days' sojourn she demonstrated that for all her littleness of body and her retiring manner, she was a woman of keen intelligence, who had thought on subjects of public moment and, having thought, speaks authoritatively on them. She was the first of the women candidates to appear at the Conference, and she quickly won the respect of the organization whose support she had come to ask.

She was deeply impressed with the importance of the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS movement. "This is the first time," she said, "that women have come together with the specific object, not of the glorification of one party or candidate, but for the general uplift of our sex. It is a momentous occasion. I believe women do not want special discriminations and protective legislation. All we want is a fair field with no favors shown. I believe in letting a table stand on its own legs, and the table and everyone else will be the better off."

**M**RS. COLLET has long been an eager advocate of Equal Rights, and was an active worker in the ranks of the Woman's Party during the suffrage campaign. She worked for the Susan B. Anthony amendment and was one of the staunch workers for its ratification in her state. Now she is just as enthusiastic a supporter of the Lucretia Mott Amend-

## Mrs. Jessie Collet

By Gaeta Wold Boyer

ment. Small wonder it is, then, that she is running for election against Congressman George Graham, one of the strongest opponents of these two great feminist

### What Women Are Thinking

ROSE DE CRESPIGNY

In "THE MIND OF A WOMAN"

"**T**he adjustment of inequality in reward where the work is of equal merit will some day prove the value of the vote as a fighting asset. Where the laborers are equally worthy of their hire, sex has no business to intrude itself into the argument. If the woman can do the work as well as a man, why should her employer benefit because she lives at home, and may not be obliged to contribute so much to the household expenses as if she lived 'out'?

"To underpay the woman is a sin against both sexes, keeping men out of employment, that the employers may benefit. Men and women must meet on the same ground, regardless of sex, and where physical disability affects the quality or quantity of the work, let the reward be adjudged on that basis, not on an arbitrary and unfair basis of sex."

measures that have been placed before Congress. Mr. Graham was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives during the suffrage fight and opposed the amendment. Now, as chairman of that same committee, he is opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, which was blocked in his committee immediately after its introduction. Mrs. Collet feels that her contest with him dates far back of the present candidacy.

"I am wholly in accord with the proposed Equal Rights Amendment," she said. "Women have been under a disadvantage under the so-called protective laws which merely shut them out of industry by making it more advantageous to the employer to employ men. Women should not be shut out of industry. It is an economic waste. They stay at home, dyeing and turning and patching old clothes, for instance, when the same time and energy could be expended outside the home with large enough financial returns to buy new things in place of their make-shifts. The Equal Rights Amendment will make it possible to change conditions—to give women an equal chance in all fields."

**M**RS. COLLET knows something of the industrial world, for besides being an interested student of social conditions, she was herself in the working world during her girlhood. Before she was eighteen she was a telegrapher in the employ of the Western Union, and subsequently with several banking houses. She is on the Board of Managers of the Temporary Home for Women, and a member of several clubs and societies working for civic and industrial betterment.

After a girlhood and young womanhood in which she supported herself and helped support her family by her work as a telegrapher and later as a stenographer, she married Mr. Collet, a lawyer. During her married life she has devoted herself to the keeping of her home and to public service of every kind for the community in which she lives. She has been an untiring worker with her husband in his business and professional life, as well as the manager of their home.

**M**RS. COLLET'S work for the public has been done largely through organizations such as the League for Good Government, in which she has been very active. She early enlisted in the various suffrage organizations and is a Founder of the Woman's Party.

Political and social welfare questions have always interested Mrs. Collet, and she is widely known throughout her section for her activities. She is very popular with her constituents, who find her pleasant, unaggressive manner quite as effectual in gaining support as the more determined methods of a different type of woman. Immediately after the passage of the suffrage amendment she was elected secretary for the Ninth Ward League of Women Voters, and she has kept in constant touch with the political situation.

**P**OLITICAL leaders of the Democratic Party of her city have recognized her ability and her intelligence, and she has represented her district in a number of conventions as delegate, not only for the women voters, but for the united party. She was Democratic candidate for City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and received the highest vote ever given a woman candidate at any general election there. Twice she has been elected at the primaries to her ward committee, of which she has been chairman and vice-chairman. She was a member of the Committee of Seventy-two which selected John A. McSparran for Governor of Pennsylvania. She is now chairman of the Second Senatorial District of Pennsylvania of the Democratic Citizens' Committee, and largely through her efforts two wards in that district were organized which had been unorganized for a number of years. She is distinctly progressive in her ideas and is campaigning against Mr. Graham as a reactionary.

Nominated by the Democratic Party for her district, she was given the endorsement of the La Follette campaign committee, and with little difficulty succeeded in getting the signatures necessary to place her on that ticket as well.

**A**MONG Mrs. Collet's interests should be mentioned her devotion to music. She has been a member for years of the Philadelphia Operatic Society and has always given her support to musical and artistic undertakings. Her home is a musical and art center for her neighborhood.

Mrs. Collet is also a devoted member of her church—the Episcopal Church—and a large part of her time is given to church interests.

**I**N her platform Mrs. Collet declares for measures to prevent future wars. She feels very strongly that the people should be given a voice in a question that so immediately affects the home. That is not strange, for her family was largely represented in the World War. While only one relative from this was in the war, her nephew, who saw service overseas, every male member of her family in Scotland and England enlisted at the first call. Six of her cousins were killed in the war. One cousin went through the war from the first to the last, remaining after the armistice as secretary to Sir Harold Stuart, head of the British Army of Occupation at Coblenz. Mrs. Collet says that her heartaches and worries about the boys at the front began far back of our own entrance into the war. She was active in war relief work, giving much of her time to organization and money raising.

**B**UT while Mrs. Collet is always ready to talk about public questions and to give her ideas about them, she is so far removed from any egotism that it is hard to convince her that people want to know something about her personally. She is willing to discuss any subject of political significance, or any humanitarian undertaking, or higher learning, or art, or science. But when "Jessie Leckie Collet" is mentioned as a topic of interest she apologetically dismisses it with a few words about her political activities, the committees she has represented and the organizations of which she is a member. She feels that the impersonality of these bits of information as applying to Mrs. Collet, the candidate, and not to Mrs. Collet, the woman, excuses her for dwelling on them. It was with great difficulty that **EQUAL RIGHTS** succeeded in getting a little information about her, which is briefly set forth in her own words:

"I was born in East Lothian, Scotland, and my early childhood was spent in Scotland. My home was in Portobello, a watering place on the Firth of Forth, and my earliest recollections are of a charming, small, private school where at five I began my school days.

"When I was eight years old financial reverses compelled our family to leave Scotland. We went to London, planning to go to South America to join a boyhood friend of my father. But at this juncture a war broke out between Chili and Peru, in which this friend was killed, and, of course, my father's plans were changed. We remained in London two years and there I attended the public schools, which are there called Board schools.

"Then my father again felt the call of the great, free America, and though we had no friends awaiting us there, we set sail for New York. How little it takes to decide one's future life sometimes. All filled with the idea of New York, we had pictured its great possibilities as unparalleled. But on board we met a fellow countryman from Scotland who was just as full of the idea of Philadelphia as a less exploited place, and he persuaded my father to take his family there. That friendship between him and our family has lasted to this day, and I know he will be one of the first to congratulate me if I am elected to Congress. And he may feel that he it was who turned the wheel of fate toward the **WOMEN FOR CONGRESS** campaign that time.

"**I** WAS only ten when we landed in America, and I went to the public schools of Philadelphia for five years. Then it was necessary for me to learn a trade or profession, and I studied telegraphy with the Western Union Company. I was promoted from a branch office to the main office, and there I qualified for a position in a banking house.

"During my employment with the Western Union I studied stenography in the evenings, so that I would be able to hold better positions. I met many women and men of broad interests during my working years and learned a great deal about the struggle of wage earners. My sister was secretary to the grand secretary of the Knights of Labor, and through her also I learned much of the problems and trials of the workers.

"Afterwards I did a great deal of reporting of hearings in the offices of the Register of Wills, and became interested in legal work. This offered a broad scope of information, and I was always glad when some new phase of legal work presented itself. I later married a lawyer, and I have found the information I acquired during those days most helpful to me in co-operating in his work.

"My husband has been my sturdiest supporter in this campaign. To him and to my sister, Mrs. Gow, I owe a great deal in the campaign. They have assumed many of the petty burdens. They canvassed the district for me in person when petitions were circulated to put me on the La Follette ticket, and my husband took the completed papers to Harrisburg for filing on the required date.

"**A**S I have spent the greater part of my life in this country, as I owe to this country all the opportunities that have come to me, I am grateful for this opportunity to try to serve it in return. I feel that the **WOMEN FOR CONGRESS** movement is bound to grow in strength with succeeding elections, and I feel happy that I can be a pioneer in this movement, and can help open the pathway for women who have been so long shut out from a voice in our nation's affairs."

**J**EAN WOLD, national organizer of the Woman's Party, has completed the organization of Mrs. Collet's district. Eight wards comprise her district and a campaign leader has been chosen for each of these wards. The divisions which comprise these wards are in turn given over to sub-workers, who are appointed by the ward leaders. A house-to-house canvass is being conducted in the work of checking up the registered voters of the entire district.

The campaign is conducted from the Philadelphia Headquarters, 1505 Walnut street.

A well systematized organization has been set in motion there. A dozen vigorous workers, each with her own particular "job" clearly defined, are busily engaged in promoting the campaign, which tells to the world the determination of women to have a voice in the affairs of their country.

# The British Labor Government and Women

THE record of the British Labor Government with regard to women is summarized by the Women's Freedom League, one of the leading feminist organizations of Great Britain, in its official organ, *The Vote*. The report covers the period from January, 1924, when the Labor Government took office, until August. The report states:

"WE approached the Prime Minister and heads of the Government, asking what the Government was prepared to do to secure the equal enfranchisement of women and men, and we have published a really curious collection of their replies—all evasive and wholly unsatisfactory. Time after time since that date the Prime Minister or his deputy, in answer to questions in the House of Commons, has refused to promise assistance in this matter, and during the progress of Mr. Adamson's unfortunate Equal Franchise Bill the Government has preserved a masterly inactivity in its proceedings. On July 16th, the Prime Minister, however, in reply to a question by Mrs. Wintringham, said that it was the intention of the Government to adopt and proceed with this bill this session; but on July 24th, in reply to a question by Mr. Foot, Mr. Clynes said he was afraid that there was no chance of returning to this subject before the House rose in August. We would again remind our readers that, while there are only 304,000 voteless men over 21 years of age in this country, there are 4,750,000 voteless women over 21.

"WITH regard to Equal Pay for Equal Work, so long advocated by members of the Labour Party at all elections, the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely says that the financial position of the country does not allow this principle to be acted upon with regard to men and women civil servants, and gives no pledge for its future adoption.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer also made no provision for Widows' Pensions in his budget, although he hoped, before the session ended, to bring forward some scheme for this purpose. Further, he definitely refused to alter the present arrangement by which a married woman's income is assessed jointly with her husband's, and taxed accordingly. Yet Widows' Pensions, and the separate assessment and taxation of married women's incomes, figured largely on the programs of Labour Party candidates at recent elections!

"THE Labour Party also used to advocate the Equal Guardianship of both parents over their children. A bill to se-

cure this object was introduced by Mrs. Wintringham in the House of Commons, and passed its second reading there without a division. But the present Government would have none of it, and introduced into the House of Lords, where no woman has a voice, a seat or a vote, a Guardianship of Infants Bill which conferred no semblance of equal guardianship over the children for the mother with the father in the home—a bill entirely unacceptable to women who are working for equality in these matters.

"Mr. Briant was granted leave, by a majority in the House of Commons of 313 votes to 45, to bring in a bill to secure for Peeresses in their own right a seat, a voice and a vote in the Upper House, but the Government refused to grant facilities for its further stages, although the Upper House has a great deal to do with legislation closely affecting the special interests of women.

"The Government has also refused to give special facilities for the Legitimacy Bill and for the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance Bill), although they have so nearly gone through all their stages.

"WITH regard to the nationality of married women the Government has refused to make any effort to secure that women who marry aliens shall have the right to retain their own nationality.

"As for women's unemployment, although this is not diminishing in the

same ratio as men's unemployment, and some women have been unemployed for years, no serious attempt has been made by the Government, outside the provision of training for domestic service, to devise schemes of work for unemployed women.

"NO party made louder professions than the Labour Party that women should have equal opportunities, as well as equal pay, with men in the Civil Service. Yet no attempt has been made by the present Government in any way to diminish the appallingly unequal opportunities of men and women civil servants, and one minister was quite willing to justify an advertisement issued by his department for an assistant with scientific attainments, man or woman, but if the woman secured the post because she was the most suitable applicant, she was to have, in the ordinary course of things, less salary than a man would have, simply and solely because she was a woman!

"We rejoiced that Margaret Bondfield was appointed a member of the present Government, but we think she was worthy of Cabinet rank; and although we do not think women have been placed in fair proportions on departmental committees by the Government, we are glad to record that *one* woman, Mrs. Barbara Wootton, was placed on Mr. Snowden's Committee on the National Debt—that *two* women, Mrs. C. J. Matthew and Miss Madeleine Symons, were placed on the Royal Commission of Lunacy—that *three* women Justices of the Peace, Miss Kelly, Miss Clara Martineau and Mrs. Rackham, were placed on the Sexual Offences Committee—that *one* woman, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, was appointed to the Committee of Inquiry Upon British Trade—that *one* woman, Mrs. Swanwick, has been appointed a substitute delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in September—and that Miss Bondfield was appointed as a fully accredited Government delegate to the International Labour Organisation. Yet no woman was given a Privy Councillorship, or any special honour in the present Government's Honours List.

"OUR view is that if the Government wants support from women at the next general election, its present record is not nearly good enough to secure it. Unless it can make out a far better case for itself, so far as women's interests are concerned, after Parliament reassembles on October 28th, it may certainly expect not only lack of support, but direct and definite opposition from the women who are determined to secure equal treatment for women with men throughout all branches of our national life."

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# From The Press

## Rebel Against Using Married Name

New Haven  
Register.

as it is for us to comprehend why the woman employe should make a fuss over having them in her married name. No doubt the Lucy Stoners could enlighten us on the fine points of independence that make it advisable for a woman to stick always to her original identity. Be that as it may, if some women really do feel so deeply about it, why not humor them? It will injure nothing other than perhaps some man's little vanity."

## Women In Office Washington Post, August 26.

Men have not made such brilliant administrators as to preclude the possibility of improvement at the hands of women. Assuming that the right woman could be found—an assumption that applies equally to male candidates—there is no valid reason why the people should not entrust their government to her. Politics will test the qualities of women, as it has those of men, and the best will forge to the front.

"But women generally must interest themselves more in politics before they can expect to hold high office as a matter of course. The country would be the better for their participation in politics. The enormous number of stay-at-home voters, as revealed at recent elections, is attributable largely to the indifference of women. They have not learned to take their voting seriously, as a civic duty. Millions of them failed to vote in 1920. In 1922 the record was almost as bad. Efforts are now being made in every state to 'get out the vote,' and this effort should be supported by every citizen, male and female, without regard to political belief. The officeholders of the United States, from high to low, are elected by a minority of the people, and usually a large proportion of the voters who go to the polls consist of individuals who are not inspired by patriotism, but by party or selfish motives.

"There is a persistence in woman's character that can be of immense benefit to the local and national governments if exercised intelligently. Women will not submit to the injustice that is foisted upon indifferent men engrossed in their personal affairs. Once acquainted with political ills, women persist in their fight for reform until they win. They are morally courageous, with high ideals, and in-

"IT is just as difficult for us to understand why the Government should object to making out checks in the maiden name

tensely patriotic. Pacifism does not deceive them as a rule. They are the sisters and mothers of fighting men, and are proud of their devotion to the flag. Every woman should make it her duty to vote next November. The country will be made better by that vote, and the officials elected will more truly represent the majority than they do now."

## Two Million Dollar Fund

### Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE: Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL: Auditor: C. P. A.

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7th, 1912, to September 10th, 1924, \$1,268,089.60.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, Sept. 10th, 1924, to September 24, 1924: (Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters are listed below):

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| Mrs. Jane Wallace, N. J.....        | 1.00     |
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| Miss Olive Poulson.....            | 2.50  |
| Sale of literature.....            | 3.55  |
| Rent of rooms at Headquarters..... | 2.00  |
| Advertising.....                   | 53.00 |

Total receipts, September 10 to September 24, 1924.....\$686.03  
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